37th Year of Publication ★ 20 Paise

FREE INDIA

Founder: E. R. GOVINDAN

Vol. XXXVII | Madras, Sunday, Aug. 8, 1976 | No. 47

RECEIVED ON 16 AUG

FREE INDIA
Phone: 85304
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
6 Months Rs. 5 00
1 Year Rs. 10 00
Single Copy 20 Ps.
OUTSIDE INDIA
6 Months Rs. 20
1 Year Rs. 40
Circulation Manager
FREE INDIA WEEKLY
MOUNT ROAD,
MADRAS-600002.

Telegram: KAKITHAM
Phone: 26425
Sri Chamundeeswari Waste Paper Co.,
180 Anna Pillai Street,
MADRAS-600001.

ILO STUDY REVEALS

Increasing Burden Of Dependants On Workers

An abrupt 59 per cent rise in world populati n over the past 25 years has thrown an increased burden of defendan s on workers nearly ever where, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the International Lab ur Offi e.

A part of the World Popula tion Pian of Acti n adopted by the World Population Co fere- nce two years ago, the ILO is taking part in the monitoring of population trends to help natio- nal policy makers and planners formulate national goals and polici s and to appraise progress made towards achieving goals.

Preliminary figures from this monitoring exercise indicate that the growth of the world's non-active population and of the labour force. However, rapid increases in the females' share of the labour force in certain regions of the world have helped stem what might be viewed as a runaway situation.

MORE DEPENDANTS

A consequence of the shortfall in labour force growth was that for every 100 wo kers added to the world's labour force between 1950 and 1975, the dependant population increased by over 170.

In rounded figures, the world population went up from 2,500 million to 3,970 million, or 59 per c nt between 1950 and 1975. The not-active population, however, increased from 1,400 mill on to 2,330 million, or 66 per cent, whereas the world labour force went up from 1,100 million to 1,640 million, or only 49 per cent.

The male lab ur force grew by 42 per cent, but was com pletel outpaced by the female labour force, which so red by 67 per cent

As a result, the female labour force which represented 31 per cent of the world total in 1950, grew to 35 per cent in 1975.

WOMEN WORKERS

Striking examples of women's increasing participati n in the work force came from Northern America and East Asia. In each of these regions just over one worker in four (28 per cent) was a woman in 1950. By 1975 this ratio had increa ed to more than one in three (38 per cent).

In Europe women wo kers in- creased from 33 per cent of the total labour force in 1950 to 36 per c nt in 1975.

In Oceania they increased from 26 per cent to 33 per cent and in South Asia from 30 per cent to 31 per cent.

Only in Africa and the USSR did the numbers of women wor-

(Contd. on page 7)

Words to Remember

[Excerpts from the speeches of the Prime Minister]

Inaugurating the centenary celebrations of the Indian Association for the cultivation of Science in Calcutta, the Prime Minister said:

India's scientific and technological attainments, high- lighted among others by Pokharan nuclear explosion and launching of Aryabhatta, though a source of self-confidence within the country, seemed to cause concern in some parts of the highly industrialised world.

Don't be surprised if po itical compulsions of certain

countries imposed strains even on established friend- ships in the scientific world. "We may as well find some of our foreign friends moving away as the demand grows for redressing technological disparities between develo- ped and developing coun- tries".

The task of using science for development was not that of the Government alone. It had to be a continuing pro- cess containing collaborative endeavour between scientists and the Government. The Government might not have been as responsive or stead- fast in some areas as "I should have li ked" but the scientific leadership should draw attention to this so that the course could be corrected.

The stakes in participati g in the contemporary scien- tific revolution being heavy and varied, the country had to ensure that science was utilised for right purposes and allied to the ideal of improving the hum n condition.

Newer materials are enlarging resources and scien- tists should utilise them for right purposes for improving human condition. Science is probing deeper into old probl ms and stretching inquistive feelers to many new subjects.

Af er achieving multi-directional advance and quanti- tative expansion, 'we have reached a stage when far greater attention must be given to quality and practical results for the satisfaction of making a difference to the day-to-day lives of fellow human beings."

"India's stakes in participatin in the contemporary scientific revolution are heavy and also varied. We recog- nise that basic research in science is only one of the major forms of m n s age-old search to understand himself and his environment"

It is a matter of satisfaction that our national life as such has close li ks with philosophers, scientists, poets and teachers. This gave comp lling intellectual strength and spiritual intensity to our nationho d and enabled us to raise high our sights.

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

I am by instinct a cooperator; my very non-cooperation is intended to purge cooperation of all meanness and falsity. for I hold such cooperation is not worth the name. I have presented non-cooperation in terms of religion because I enter politics only in so far as it develops the religious faculty in me.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Aug. 8, 1976

TEMPLE LANDS

In making the suggestion for taking over of temple lands by the State, Tamil Nadu's eldest statesman has unwittingly estranged the religious-minded Hindus.

As a writes has put it, the taking away of temple properties "has not been thought of at any time, much less considered, even during sometimes intolerant Muslim rule and the later British rule."

Ours is a secular state and the Government cannot direclty finance religious institutions. Fortunately, our temples, about 21,000 in Tamil Nadu alone, own about six lakhs acres out of a cultivable total of 130 lakhs acres.

The income from these lands are barely enough for the daily poojas and rituals governed by tradition and usage, not to speak of festivals. Special gardens for flowers (Nandavanams) are to be maintained. The mere cost of maintaining these huge temples is enormous.

There are hundread of important temples which could not even afford daily poojas.

The new tenancy laws have already hit the temples and mutts. The DMK, under its schemes of renovation, has cleverly managed to drain off much of the incomes of famous temples.

The Hindu Temples Protection Committee is right in opposing Mr. Baktavatsalam's suggestion.

We hope the Advisers under the President's rule will heed to the advice of the Committee and introduce reforms in the H. R. & C. E. set up so that our temples and mutts can once again become real places of worship and centres of art and culture.

Yoga : Its Significance

THE WORLD-WIDE interest which yoga has aroused is encouraging, but is not without its dangers. Already yoga centres have cropped up in many places in India and abroad, where yoga is being taught by people least qualified to do so. If yoga were only a physical exercise, no serious objection could be raised against this; but yoga is an integrated science whose sole purpose is to help man improve his spiritual life. At the moment, yoga's popularity rests on the proven physical benefit it brings. It keeps the body slim, strengthens the digestive organs, keeps off common diseases like colds, helps one preserve one's youth and beauty, and so on. The claim is also made that it can cure harder diseases, but the claim has yet to be tested. As man's chief worry is about his body, no wonder yoga is becoming increasingly popular. More and more people are crowding round these yoga centres, hoping to push back their advancing age or retain their fast-fading beauty. That yoga has a higher purpose is hardly realized. So much fuss is made over its physical advantages that many have now come to think it is nothing but another form of physical exercise. This suits the self-styled teachers because they know little or nothing about its other advantages.

MEANING

Yoga literally means 'union'. But union with what? With God, and with the psychic powers that lie locked up within the mind, according to the Hindu scriptures. It is a sort of a communion with the source from which all powers emanate. Hindus believe that there are infinite powers lying hidden within the mind. Those powers remain unused and shall so long as men is not able to establish contact with those powers. It is the essence of yoga which enables man to use those powers for whatever purpose he likes. Yoga is, therefore essentially a science of the mind. The body also plays its part but it is only to the extent that it is an adjunct of the mind. A yogi takes due care of the body but does not allow it to take precedence over the mind. A yogi has to have a fit body but, more important, an alert mind.

A yogi can think and feel in a way much better than an ordinary person. He has deep feelings, feelings that remain unknown to any individual. Again, if such feelings ever come to an ordinary individual, he gets completely swept off his feet but a yogi has those feelings fully under his control. A yogi has also thoughts too high and subtle for a person who has never practised yoga. A yogi, on the whole, lives a life marked by deep and colourful experiences. His sensibilities being more sharp and mature, he enjoys life more intensely than others. The truths which an ordinary man can never comprehend are a commonplace to him. He may have a frail body but his mind is so powerful that anyone who comes within his orbit is influenced by him.

It is said that if you are not strong physically and mentally, you cannot realize God or make any spiritual progress. This is where yoga comes in. It helps you develop a good physique and a sharp and sensitive mind. But if you say you are interested only in what it does for your body and you do not care what it does for your mind or not, you are then not taking full advantage of what yoga offers you. You are missing the more important part of the benefit yoga can give you. You are also misusing it.

TALK LESS, WORK MORE

"KALA PANI"

What was "Kala Pani" like?

A 340-page book on the "Penal Settlement in Andamans" seeks to provide the answer, as given by the eminent historian, R. C. Mazumdar, the author of the book

The book is a product of the Gazetters Unit of the Ministry of Education and social welfare.

Andamans or the Green Islands, as described by one of the numerous writers on the subject, were until Independence synonymous with the worst in human behaviour—cruelty, torture and the like. Despite their great physical charm the islands had to wait for Freedom to find their place in the sun.

The book records that the decision to re establish the penal settlement was taken by the British on January 15 1858, an addition to a notorious list headed by the Strait settlements.

Why did the British seek to reoccupy the islands, which they had long abandoned? The answer, to quote a communication from the then Political Department (dated Oct. 1. 1856) was: "The Bay of Bengal is now...a British Sea and it is more than ever incumbent upon us to prevent persons, not subject to the British Government, from settling within its limits".

Ruled by the British, the rain swept islands thus began their inglorious career under pressures of prestige. The settlement was originally conceived of as the habitat of 'lifers' who were above 18 and below 40 years of age and were medically fit for hard labour.

Actually, the outbreak of the 1857 struggle prompted the British to look for a place where they could isolate some of the leaders. The notorious cellular jail was constructed for this purpose early in the present century. The British were thus ready to deal with the revolutionaries when they came upon the scene. The former were abetted by Nature's hostility coupled with that of the aboriginals. The jail authorities lost little time in pointing out to the young "arrivals" that he was placed between Death and the deep sea. Inside the jail, it was equally bad, and everything was designed to break the prisoner both in mind and body.

The book devotes considerable space to the original inhabitants and their ways. It points out that venereal disease swept through the islands like wild fire and today, barring the Jarawas and the Onges, who resisted British attempts to 'civilise' them. all other old tribes are practically extinct.

This den of gross immoralities and inhuman crueltios and barbarities was finally closed in 1945, observes the auther. The Andamans were ready to begin a bright chapter in their existence.

Role Of Youth In New Economic Programme

The youth movements of the pre-independence days played a significant part in securing freedom from a foreign Government. The approach at that time had necessarily to be a negative one, but this attitude has perforce to change if the battle for economic freedom is also to be won Economic development requires a sense of dedication to the manifold tasks that have to be performed.

There was an unfortunate deterioration in the country's economic situation in the two or three years before the middle of 1974. No doubt external factors and natural calamities played their role in this deterioration, but there was also a considerable undermining of the confidence of the people as prices rose alarmingly and anti-social elements gained the upper hand. It was at this juncture that our Prime Minister took the bold step of declaring a state of internal Emergency so that the enemies inside the country could be fought successfully. Within a few days of the declaration of the Emergency, the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme was enunciated, "to strengthen the economy and to relieve the hardship of various sections, including the poor and vulner able, and those with fixed incomes."

One can ask as to what the New Programme has to do with the youth of the country, and what they can do to actively help in its implementation. It is true that many of the programmes have to be carried out at Governmental level but the active co-operation of the people is, nevertheless, necessary to make them a success. Some of this co-operation can be direct, but the indirect aspect can be equally significant. For example, creating an awareness in the minds of our illiterate and less privileged brothers of what is being attempted on their behalf can itself help in fulfilling the tasks that have been undertaken, as it would create a more favourable environment. It is not sufficient that laws should be passed and rules framed, if in their practical application they remain a dead letter because the people who should benefit from the same do not even know about their existence, or, even if they are aware of their rights, they feel that they are too helpless to fight the established order. This is one aspect where the youth can help. If literacy programme could be organised in the villages, it would make a lasting impact on rural development.

APPRENTICESHIP

The 20-Point Pregramme has provided for the proper implementation of the apprenticeship scheme so that more and more educated and technically trained youth can fit themselves for re-employment, or, what is even better, for undertaking schemes of self-employment. When the new economic programme was announced only about two-thirds of the one lakh positions available had been filled, but as a result of Government efforts not only were the vacancies fully utilised within three months but another 28,000 vacancies were created. It is for the student community to make full use of these facilities to build up its own capabilities and to help the nation in its turn.

As regards the production aspect, the 20-Point Programme has envisaged the expansion of irrigation and power facilities as also the stepping up industrial production through various measures which will help investment. These programmes are of special interest to the youth of the country for the simple reason that the growth of employment opportunities is directly related to the growth in the national output. In particular a rise in industrial output creates jobs both directly and indirectly. It may not be possible for the youth to directly assist in this effort which has necessarily to be of large scale proportions, but a useful role can still be played by ensuring that there are no disruptions of the growth process either by anti-social elements or by vested interests. Should any disruption occur anywhere, it would be for youth to come forward and educate those who may have been misled by parochial or sectional interests, and to make them aware of the harm done to the country's interest. The more courageous among the youth can form groups which would actively oppose anti social elements and help in bringing them to book.

ECONOMIC OFFENCES

The same feelings should characterise their approach towards economic offences which also needs to be put down with a firm hand. Government action in bringing to book hoarders and profiteers and smugglers depends for its success on extreme vigilance and active cooperation from the people. Here again, the youth can do much in the matter of providing information about anti-social activities and in creating an atmosphere in which such activities receive the censure that they deserve.

AGRICULTURE

In the programmes of agriculture and rural development there is abundant scope for the right-minded people to participate. For example, one of the items of the 20-Point Programme relates to the provision of house sites to the landless and about 60 lakhs such sites have been distributed. These people may not have wherewithal to put up a decent shelter, and outside help would be required for making the programme effective. There are cases where students have gone to the villages, and offered their labour in building small houses. This is commendable Students can contribute both physically, and, if possible, in cash or kind, for the less privileged.

The role of educated youth in helping increase agricultural production can hardly be overemphasised. Those of them who come from rural areas can, because of their background, help in making the villagers learn improved techniques of agricultural production, pest control etc. By organising camps during vacations, they can help in the fuller utilisation of irrigation potential through digging of feeder channels, and in the soil conservation process, through contour bunding and planting new trees, etc. Those with agricultural or engineering degrees can help in soil-testing and repair of agricultural machinery. Others can help in organising cooperatives, or in processing the applications for loans from banks.

SOCIAL EVILS

The results of all our heroic development efforts become stultified in the face of increasing burden of our population. The magnitude of the problem is such that we add one Australia to our population every year. Aware of the grave situation, the Government has recently launched a comprehensive population programme and the youth can help in this by understanding and spreading the message of the planned family programme. At the personal level, late marriages and smaller families would help reduce the burden on the country's resources for development.

The system of dowry has become a big evil. Parents of girls have often to undertake expenditures beyond their means, and even incur debts. Every young boy and girl should take a vow that he or she will not be a party to thts evil and will try to see that this practice is stopped. Similarly, that he or she will actively fight such social evils as casteism, communalism, regionalism, adulteration, hoarding and profiteering as are detrimental to the country's progress. The more one gives to one's country, the more one can expect to receive in the future.

Introduction Of New Trains

*During the year of fulfilment 183 new trains were introduced throughout the length and breadth of the country. These include 72 non-suburban and 111 suburban trains.

*The run of 62 trains was extended during the year.

*19 long distance trains were brought under diesel traction—18 on the broad gauge and one on the metre gauge This resulted in reduction of their running time and augmentation of their capacity by 2 to 3 coaches.

*386 trains were speeded up by 15 to 220 minutes: More than 55 trains reduced their running time by over an hour.

*To clear summer rush 600 holiday specials were planned and run from different cities.

The Institute Of Ramanuja Philosophy

The members of the Ramanuja Philosophy met on July 25, at No. 15, Mahalakshmi St., T. Nagar, Madras, and elected the following office bearers. Mr. Chandilyan (President), Prof. Tiruvengadathan (Director), Dr. V.V. Ramanujam (Jt. Director) Prof. T. Srinivasan (Registrar) Dr. Sampath (Treasurer), Mr. Emberumanar Chetty of Hoe & Co. Prof. T. K Parthasarathy, Dr. Alagappan of New York, Dr. Robert C. Lester of Colorado Mr. K. R. Srinivasachariar, Mr. M.A. Venkatakrishnan, Mr. K.A. Manavalan Mr. B. Sadagopan, M.A., Kumaravadi S. Ramanujam, Mr. K.M. Narayanan, (members of the Governing Body).

Unheeded protests

William Whitsiff has been working for years as a projectionist for the Playhouse Theatre in Washington. A few years ago this movie house switched to pornographic films. Whitsiff hates them, but every day he climbs to the projection booth, locks himself and runs some of the gamiest films in town. He has written hundreds of letters of protest and complaints to Congressmen, Senators, and even the Federal Bureau of Investigation—and all to no avail.

FUN AND LAUGHTER

WHAT THEY HOLD

A Jew visited a village in Scotland and found only one church there. He asked the verger: "Do all denominations worship at this church ?"

"Yes," said the verger, "the Catholics hold their service at nine o'clock, the Presbyterians theirs at ten o'clock, the Methodists theirs at eleven o'clock and the Baptists theirs at twelve "

"And what about the Jews ?"

"Oh," replied the verger, "they hold the mortgage."

* * *

NO WILD OATS

It was his first day on the farm and at 4 a.m the farmer rudely roused him from slumber.

"What's the matter ?" asked Jack.

"Time to go to work."

"Doing what ?"

"Reaping."

"Reaping what ?"

"Oats."

"Are they wild ?"

"Of course not."

"Then why sneak up on them in the dark ?"

* * *

QUERY

A farmer, visiting his son's college and wandering into the chemistry class, saw some students experimenting. "What are you trying to do ?" he asked.

"We're endeavouring," replied one of the students, "to discover or invent a universal solvent."

"What's that ?"

"A liquid that will dissolve anything."

"That's a great idea," agreed the farmer. "When you find it, what are you going to keep it in ?"

* * *

DISCOUNT

A man was going to work early one morning when he picked up an unpaid gas bill. He showed it to his wife and said he was going to pay it.

"What for ?" she answered; "it isn't ours."

"Well" replied her husband, "there's 3s. 6d. discount, and I might as well have it as anyone else."

* * *

ANSWER

Teacher — "Every day we breathe oxygen. What do we breathe at night, Willie ?"

Willie—"Nitrogen."

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SILVER LINING

The father was reading the school-report which had just been handed to him by his hopeful son. His brow was wrathful as he read: "English, poor; French, weak; Mathematics, fair; and he gave a glance of disgust at the quaking lad.

"Well, dad," said the son, "it is not as good as it might be, but have you seen that ?" And he pointed to the next line, which read: "Health excellent."

* * *

MEMORY

A school teacher, who had been telling a class of small pupils the story of the discovery of America by Columbus, ended with:

"And all this happened more than 400 years ago."

A little boy, his eyes wide open with wonder, said, after a moment's thought:

"Gee! What a memory you've got."

* * *

JUST PRACTISING

Paratroop recruits were up for their first drop. As the last man moved forward to jump, the N.C.O. in charge shouted in horror: "Stop! stop! You're not wearing a parachute."

"That's all right, sarge," said the recruit, "We're only practising, aren't we ?"

* * *

THE BIDDER !

A farmer bought a parrot for three pounds at an auction sale. When the sale was over he asked the auctioneer, 'Does this bird talk intelligently ?"

"You ought to know," said the auctioneer. "He's the only one that was bidding against you !"

* * *

NO FACES

John: Yesterday I walked for miles without seeing a human face.

Smith: Where were you, chum ?

John: At a nudist camp.

* * *

DISGRACEFUL

Boarder: "It's disgraceful, Mrs. Skinner. I'm sure two rats were fighting in my bedroom last night."

Mrs. Skinner: "So! What do you want for three bucks a week —bullfights ?"

* * *

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

"Ah, good morning, Mrs. Murphy, and how is everything ?"

"Oh, I'm having a great time of it between me husband and the fire. If I keep an eye on the one, the other is sure to go out."

* * *

BLIND LOVE

"Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll on."

"Oh, George, how wonderful you are! It's doing it!"

HIS COMPLAINT

Boy's complaint: "My mother's awful funny. When we have minced pie or frosted cake she asks me if I want some; but when we have spinach she just gives it to me."

* * *

GAMBLE !

First Scot: "Do ye ever gamble, Mac ?"

Second Scot: "Well! Some times I do spend a nickel to phone a girl to ask her for a date."

* * *

NOT YET !

"Now," said the hypnotist, "I shall make this man forget everything."

"Hold on," yelled a man in the back row, "he owes me a fiver."

* * *

REAL SPORT

The nurse tiptoed up to her patient, 'The doctor says your wife may speak to you—but only for five minutes.'

'That's the sort of doctor I like,' said the patient. 'He's a sport."

* * *

BLESSING !

First Clerk: 'Poor old Watkins has lost his hearing, I'm afraid it will cost him his job."

Second Clerk: "Nonsense. The management has transferred him to the complaint department."

* * *

LAST WISH

Cannibal Chief: "Have you anything to say before we eat you ?"

Victim (a public speaker): 'May I be permitted to say a few words on the advantages of vegetarianism ?"

* * *

IT FOLLOWS

"Yes, it looks nice, but how do you know it's a genuine twentieth century table ?"

"Look at the legs where they were cut down owing to the fuel shortage."

* * *

OVERHEAD EXPENSE !

Husband (annoyed): "Another new hat. Aren't you playing with our budget ?'

Wife: 'Why, no dear. You know we made a liberal allowance for overhead expenses."

* * *

FLOORED

Political Orator (winding up) —'I'm sorry I have spoken so long—you see, I haven't got my watch with me.'

Voice from Audience—"Yes, but there was a calendar back of you."

* * *

RETORT

Judge Gruff—"Aren't you ashamed to be seen here in court so often ?"

Prisoner—"Why, no, your honour; I always thought it was a very respectable place."

GENTLEMAN

A young magazine editor took a trip to Hollywood. He was invited to a party, and decided to put off his usual reserve and diffidence and enter fully into the spirit of the occasion. He devoted his attention throughout the evening to an young actress.

"I will be wild," he determined. "I will be rowdy. I will behave with all the abandon for which Hollywood is famous."

He did his best, but suddenly, as he was playing the role to the limit of his capacity, the young woman broke down and wept. The editor asked the cause of her distress, and, with tears in her eyes, she looked up and said: "I've been here almost a year now and you're the first fellow that's behaved to me like a gentleman."

WARNING

Staggering with weariness, the farm horse started up the slope, pulling a heavy load.

"Giddap," called the farmer shaking the reins. The horse tugged, lost its footing, and went down on its knees. The farmer cursed.

Git up, you thunder-in' idiot," The horse lay on its side and stared dej ctedly over its shoulder at the farmer, who burst out:

"Tarnation damn! Ef you don't git up, I'll drive right over you !"

* * *

NO MISS

Overheard near a garage: "The bloke who invented them petrol pumps was clever. Wherever he stuck one up he always found oil. Never a miss."

* * *

HELP-MATE !

Athlete's Wife: The clock's stopped again, George. Would you mind going out and running a mile so that I can time your egg ?"

* * *

INFINITE SUPPLY

Quizmaster Bob Hawk asked a contestant whether he could name a product in which the supply exceeds the demand. The contestant's reply: "Trouble."

* * *

YOU GOT IT ?

In a school essay on 'Parents' a small girl wrote: "We get our parents when they are so old it is very hard to change their habits."

* * *

THE O HER WAY

Soph: "See that old boy over there ? He thinks in terms of millions."

Frosh: "He doesn't look like a financier."

Soph: "He isn't. He's a bacteriologist.

INDO - SOVIET PEACE TREATY : FEATURE

The Fifth Anniversary Of The Treaty

By
V. TEREBILOV,

Minister of Justice of the USSR, who a few months back visited Madras, Trivandrum and other South Indian cities.

August 9 will mark the Fifth anniversary of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed between the USSR and the Republic of India. The Treaty gave legislative embodiment to the friendly relations which have linked the USSR and India for many years. The Treaty has also determined the main directions of the political, economic scientific and cultural cooperation between our countries.

The Treaty provides for both countries equal rights and equal duties and gives neither side any privileges and advantages.

GOOD GROUND

The years that have passed since the signing of the treaty have fully confirmed the effectiveness of this major document which proved to be a good legal groundwork for new agreements. The year of 197 saw the conclusion of an agreement on the establishment of the inter-governmental Soviet-Indian commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Agreements on cooperation in the field of science, technology and agriculture and many others have been signed and are being implemented.

Under these agreements the Soviet Union helps India in the matter of industrialisation, the development of the steel industry, machine-building, the coal industry, agriculture and other fields.

Large industrial enterprises in the leading branches of the economy have been built or are under construction today.

Commercial relations between the USSR and India are steadily developing. The Soviet Union is today one of the major trade partners of India.

VITAL INTERESTS MET

Cultural and scientific cooperation is developing most successfully under the inter-state agreement concluded between the USSR and India.

All this meets the vital interests of both the Soviet and Indian peoples.

The official friendly visit of L.I Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to India in November 1973 was a major contribution to the development and strengthening of relations between our countries.

Article I of the 1971 treaty gives a legal form to the principle of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the affairs of the other side. The Treaty is a good example of the development of relations between states with different social systems. Over the years that have since the signing of the treaty this article has never been violated, both countries are strictly and consistently abiding by their commitments.

NON ALIGNMENT RESPECTED

The Soviet Union as Article 4 of the treaty states, respects the policy of non-alignment pursued by India, which is an important factor of maintaining universal peace, inter-national security and the easing of international tension. Soviet people highly appreciate India's peace loving foreign policy, its great positive role in the non-alignment movement and its important contribution to the struggle against colonialism neo-colonialism and racism, which has won India a deserved international prestige.

Speaking of India's foreign policy problems, we should at the same time remember that this great country has different internal problems and it has to overcome many difficulties on the road to progress. Our country appreciates the efforts made by the people of India aimed at accomplishing complex socio-economic tasks facing their country and shows understanding in the just struggle of the Indian Government and the democratic forces of the republic for the progressive solution of internal questions.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and L.I. Brezhnev when the latter visited India in 1973.

An Historic Event Remembered

V. R. UNNI

The Fifth Anniversary of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation signed on August 9, 1971, is being marked both in India and the Soviet Union. Indo-Soviet relations during the past nearly three decades, since India became independent, have witnessed many high water marks, each of which has shown the strengthening and extension of those ties.

The recent official visit of the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi to the Soviet Union and the Indo-Soviet talks that took place in Moscow have become a new important stage in the development of relations between the two countries. As the Prime Minister then noted, "Cooperation between the two countries is a striking example of how two peoples with different political ideologies and socio-economic structures can work together for mutual welfare and progress".

NEW FUTURE

Between India and the Soviet Union there exists today the closest economic cooperation. Beginning with the mid-fifties when the Bhilai Steel Plant was conceived, India has witnessed a new feature of Soviet economic assistance, the relations of which the advanced industrial countries of Europe and America do not know namely, the conscious efforts to help India attain independent self-reliant and modern industrial growth.

During L. I. Brezhnev's visit to India in 1973, a 15-year economic agreement was signed between the two countries. The joint Declaration signed by Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Brezhnev at the end of the Prime Minister's recent Soviet visit, has high-

(Continued on page 7)

Non-Alligned Countries' Cooperation With USSR

By RAIS A. TUZMURHAMEDEV, D. Sc (Histosy)

THE aspirations of non-aligned countries for expanding bilateral cooperation with the other peace-loving states have found expression in a number of treaties concluded by some Asian and African countries with the Soviet Union in the recent post. Among them is the famous Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friend ship and Cooperation, signed on August 9, 1971.

All these treaties, as clearly testified to by their texts, are aimed at strengthening the independence of States, at consolidating world peace and expanding all-round cooperation. For example, in Article One of the Soviet-Indian Treaty, it is laid down that "enduring peace and friendship shall prevail between the two countries and their peoples. Each party shall respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the other party and refrain from interfering in the other's internal affairs." Both India and the Soviet Union have committed themselves to continue efforts "to preserve and to strengthen peace in Asia and throughout the world, to halt the arms race and to achieve general and complete disarmament, including both nuclear and conventional weapons, under effective international control."

The treaties which the non-aligned countries concluded with the Soviet Union, not only reaffirmed the loyalty of the parties to the principles of peaceful coexistence which constitute an important element of the political programme of non-alignment, but they also highly appraised the movement itself. Thus, in the Soviet-Indian and the Soviet-Somali Treaties the parties emphasised that non-

(Contd. on page 7)

For The Week 8th August To August 14th 1976

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika 1/4

MIXED results are indicated. You should try to solve the problems relating to children as early as possible. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Favourable days: 10th & 11th.

★

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika 3/4 Rohini
Mrigashirsha 1/2

FAVOURABLE period. You should try to implement your plans as early as possible. Property matters could be finalised. Problems relating to transport and communication should be handled properl to avoid, further complications. Family members will be cooperative in implementing your plans. Favourable days: 12th & 13th.

★

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha 1/2 Arudra
Punarvasu 3/4

MIXED results are indicated. You should handle family matters properly to avoid further complications. You may be under taking a journey shortly. Financial postion will not be satisfactory. You should also avoid speculative investments. Changes in working conditions are indicated. Health requires attention. You should be prepared for unexpected developments on 8th & 9th.

★

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu 1/4 Pushya
Ashlesha

MIXED results are indicated. Family members will be cooperative. Financial position will improve. You should try to implement your plans regarding business changes. Health requires attention. You should avoid friction with associates. void impulsive actions on 10th & 11th.

★

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni 1/4

MIXED results are indicated. You will be undertaking a journey shortly. You should handle your business matters properly to avoid further complications. Financial postion will be satisfactory. You can also expect cooperation from family members. Be prepared for unexpected developments on 12th & 13th.

★

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni 3/4 Hastha
Chitra 1/2

MILDLY favourable period. Change of place is indicated. Financial position will improve. But you should avoid speculative investments for some more time. Health will improve. Family matters should be handled properly to avoid further complications. Favourable days: 10th & 11th.

★

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra 1/2 Swathi
Visakha 3/4

FAVOURABLE period. You should try to implement your plans as early as possible. But you should consult your seniors before finalising important matters to avoid legal complications. Financial position will improve. Health requires attention. Favourable days: 12th & 13th.

★

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha 1/4 Anuradha
Jyeshtha

FAVOURABLE period to implement your plans. You should try to start new business ventures. Financial position will improve. You should also try to develop foreign connections. Partnership matters could be finalised. Favourable days: 8th & 10th

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha 1/4

YOU should wait for some more time to implement your plans. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Avoid friction with associates. Also, you should consult your seniors before finalising legal matter. Health require attention. Family members will be cooperative. Favourable days: 10th & 11th.

★

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha 3/4
Shravana Dhanistha 1/2

MIXED results are indicated. You should consult your senior before finalising important matters. You should also avoid legal complications. Health requires attention. You should avoid friction with family members. Financial position will not be satisfactory. Matters relating to children could be finalised. Favourable days: 12th & 13th.

★

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanishta 1/2 Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada 3/4

MILDLY favourable period. You should try to finalise partnership matters as early as as possible. But you should consult your seniors before finalising the matter to avoid complications latter. You may be undertaking a journey shortly. You should be diplomatic with your associates. Property matters could be finalised. Favourable days: 10th & 11th.

★

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada 1/4
Uttara Badrapada Revati

MIXED results are indicated. You should wait for some more time to implement your plans. Family matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Financial position will not be satisfactory. You should also avoid speculative investments. Health requires attention Favourable days: 8th & 9th.

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pusaya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadra-pada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadra-pada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

Over Burdened?

The Hamburg "Stern" magazine writes about the "intolerable" state of affairs in the courts of higher instance in the Federal Republic of Germany. In the second chamber of the Federal Constitutional Court, for instance, there have accumulated some 90 cases awaiting hearings since 1972. What's the cause? The judges hear no more than thirty cases a year. The judiciary, the magazine says, "are so overburdened that one may well apply to justice the principle that petty criminals are hanged and the big ones are set free" Things are coming to a point where a man accused of fraud now will face the judge in 1980 at the earliest. If the accused appeals to a high court, he should not expect the final verdict in less than ten years. Last year the Hamburg authorities alone were forced to release fifteen persons held without trial because the judges had no time to hear their cases. They included thieves, robbers and even murderers.

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Undetectable Lie-Detector

Peter Heims, a London security consultant, has announced that he is about to offer businessmen the first fully comprehensive and undetectable lie-detector service for the screening of their employees. Unlike the other apparatus used now, it does not require a complex system of wires and sensors because it works by monitoring tremors in the victim's voice. It can be hidden like any tape recorder or wired into telephone conversations. "I agree it is an invasion of privacy, but so is an income tax form", Heims said. "This is something we shall have to get used to".

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Smuggling Prince

Seventy-three-year-old Prince Bacha Muhammad Ossein, an uncle of the late King Farouk of Egypt, who was deposed in 1952, has been sentenced by a French court to eight months in prison and fined $24,000 after being found guilty of trying to smuggle currency and jewels into France.

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An Historic Event...

lighted the fields of future economic cooperation between the two countries and similarities in the views of both the countries on various vital international issues.

ANOTHER MILESTONE

Right from the beginning Indo-Soviet agreements, which carried provisions on trade, mode of payments, industrial collaboration, transfer of know-how, training of specialists and skilled man-power both in the Soviet institutions and projects, development of technical consultancy, and various other measures, are designed to enable India to make rapid headway on its march towards economic independence. Soviet assistance helped India to build up over 80 enterprises in the public sector, such as steel, heavy machinery, oil, power, coal and others.

So was the case with the trade relations between the two countries. The Fifth Five-Year Trade agreement signed in April 1976 broke new ground in Indo-Soviet Trade with new provisions to increase trade through production cooperation. The mutual turnover is expected to increase by 50 to 100 per cent. The latest Indo-Soviet shipping agreement signed in New Delhi between the two countries is yet another mile stone, which will contribute to the further development of co-operation not only in shipping but in other fields as well.

SIGNIFICANCE

The twin feature of Indo-Soviet relations, which go hand in hand with economic cooperation, has been the Soviet Union's unstinted support for the basic political aspirations which India has cherished.

Both the countries attach special significance to a broad development of mutually beneficial cooperation and the strengthening of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. This is what the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, signed between India and the USSR five years ago, has demonstrated.

As the Prime Minister observed on the significance of the Treaty at her Press conference in Moscow during her recent visit "the Treaty has been one of friendship and cooperation. It has deepened our friendship and increased our cooperation".

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Burden Of Dependants . . .

kers fail to increase faster than men.

Women workers accounted for about one-third of the African labour force throughout the 25 year period.

For the Soviet Union, female workers declined from 51.8 to 50.1 per cent of the labour force However, the Soviet Union was still the only country in the world where women workers outnumbered men.

At the other extreme, Latin America's labour force was 78.5 per cent male in 1975, though there also women increased their share of the labour force from 11 per cent in 1950 to 21.5 per cent last year.

As a consequence of these changes, the number of non-active persons per 100 workers rose from 1.8 in 1950 (45 male dependants and 83 female dependants) to 142 dependants per 100 workers (56 male dependants) by 1975, while female constitute the major portion of the non-active population, their relative share declined from 65 percent in 1950 to 60 per cent in 1975.

Dependant children under 15 years of age accounted for about 60 per cent of all dependants through out the 25 year period In 1975 approximately three-fourths of male dependants and half of female dependants were under 15 years of age.

The dependancy burden varies considerably from region to region.

In Romania, Bulgaria and Poland there are approximately 35 male and 50 female dependants per 100 workers.

The USSR also has fewer dependants than workers, about 40 males and 55 females per 100 workers.

By contrast, today, in Africa and in South Asia, there are some 65 male dependants and 100 female dependants per 100 workers. In Northern America, Europe and Oceania there are about 50 male and 80 female dependants per 100 workers. East Asia also has about 50 male dependants but only 70 female dependants. Latin America, on the other hand, has the highest regional dependancy burden.

Robber Corporation

Publication of memoirs by murderers, robbers and other criminals has become a profitable business in the West. The men who were convicted in Britain for the Great Train Robbery in 1963 have decided to coin in on that too. Their ringleader, Ronald Biggs, escaped from jail in 1963 and is living in Rio de Janeiro. Seven have been released and have settled down in London, and the remaining three are to be freed soon. The erstwhile gang (minus Biggs of course) are forming a corporation "to negotiate and follow up any enterprise arising from the past". In other words, they are open to offers to write accounts of their "exploits".

Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

FIVE YEARS OF INDO-SOVIET TREATY

Two anniversaries of international significance are being celebrated presently. One is the fifth anniversary of the Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation that falls on the 9th of August. Soviet newspaper and periodicals have already started publishing articles on the achievements of the agreement and meetings have been arranged under the suspices of the Soviet-Indian Friendship society.

N.V Goldin, USSR Minister and President of the Soviet-Indian Friendship society has pointed out in an article that many years ago, Jawaharlal Nehru, predicted that relations between India and the Soviet Union would be close and friendly. 'Life is giving ever new evidence to the sagacity of India's great statesman", he says.

x x x

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF CONFERENCE ON EUROPEAN SECURITY

The first anniversary of the conference on European Security is also being celebrated in the Soviet Union with enthusiasm. L I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in an interview to the newspaper PRAVDA has declared that the results of the European conference "have a long life before them and nobody will succeed in shaking or belittling them".

Mr Romesh Chandra, President of the Steering Committee of the International Follow-up and Liaison Council of the World Congress of Peace Forces, said in an interview that the European Conference on Security and Cooperation was an important milestone on the way of building a new world, a new Europe.

x x x

CANAL TO CLIMB 220 FOOT HILL

The heavily industrialised Donbas coalfield in southern Russia was always short of water until the fifties, when it got a plentiful supply via the Northern Donets-Donbas Canal. That gave it about 130,000 million extra gallons a year.

But industry went on growing so fast that the supply is again becoming inadequate.

A new canal is therefore being cut, to divert water from the Dnieper to the Northern Donets. The new waterway will be 165 miles long, starting at the Dneprodzerzhinsk reservoir. It follows the course of the River Orel, which runs dry in summer, to join the Northern Donets in Kharkov region.

The last is the most difficult stretch. It involves lifting the water 220 feet with the help of locks and 12 pumping stations.

The canal will meet the demand of towns and villages with a population of some 12 million, as well as the many industrial enterprises of Kharkov and the Donbas.

It will also irrigate some 300,000 extra acres of arable land.

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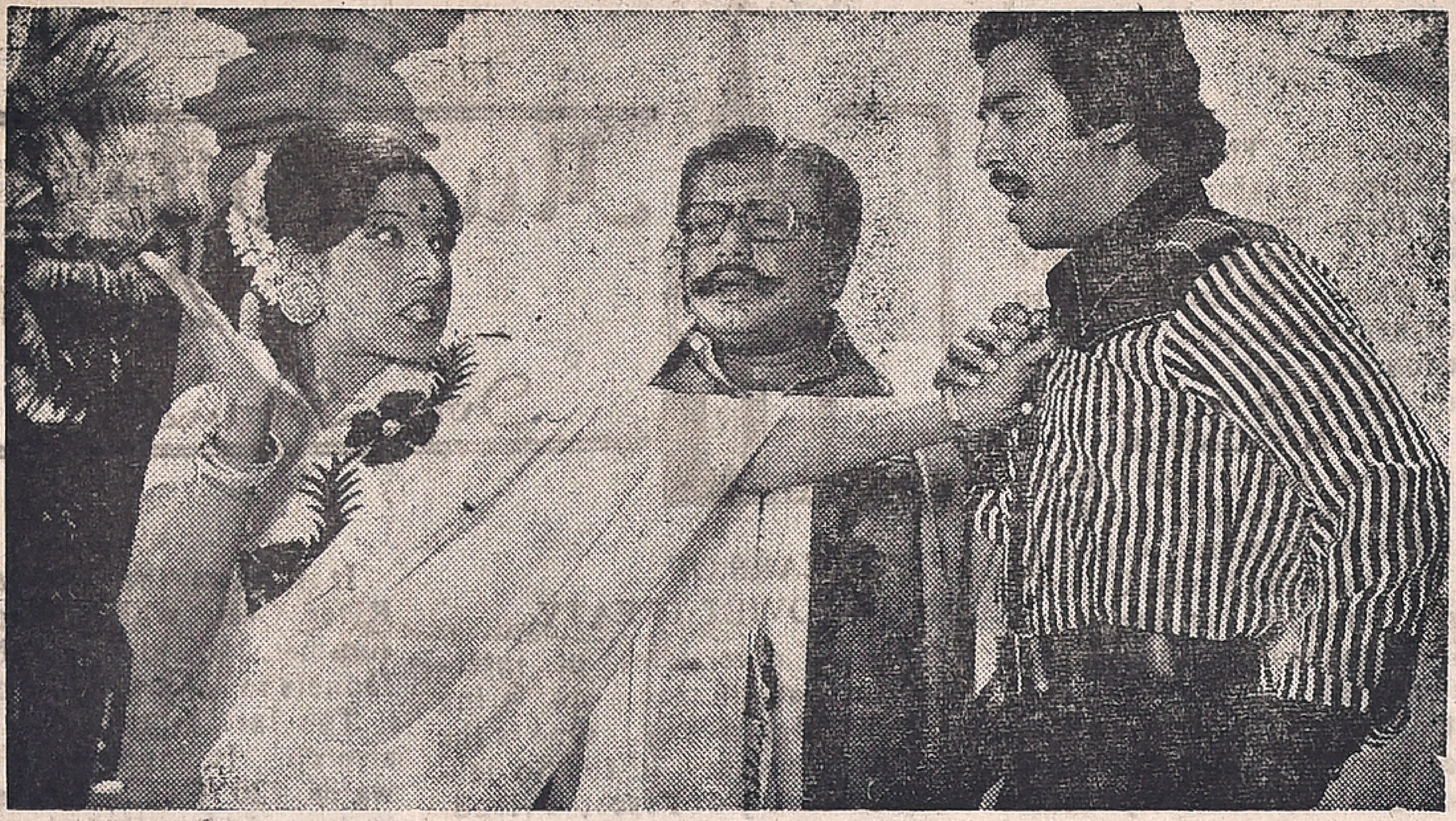
Non-Aligned Countries' . . .

alignment "is an important factor for maintaining world peace and international security and for easing tension in the world."

The years that have passed have shown the fruitfulness of these treaties concluded between the non-aligned countries and the Soviet Union. For instance, India's Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, speaking of the importance of the Indo-Soviet Treaty, emphasised that the Treaty was not directed against any other country and that it proved to be a major factor for peace and justice in the world. Mrs. Indira Gandhi also pointed out that a special feature of Soviet assistance to India was that it flowed into key branches of industry on which the growth of the Indian economy so largely depended.

At present, the progressive forces of the world are striving for consolidating the process of international detente, for turning the principles of peaceful coexistence into a binding standard of international relationship, and for restructuring economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. And in this respect the experience of the non-aligned countries' relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of their treaties of friendship and cooperation are of great importance. This experience convincingly shows how close and manifold can be the friendly ties between the non-aligned states and the socialist countries, whose policy is aimed at ensuring peace and the peoples' security, at banishing aggression and at eliminating all forms of imperialist oppression, which are also the aims of the non-aligned movement.



Jayachitra is about to slap Kamalahasan as V. K. Ramaswamy looks on helplessly. A sequence from the film "Kamara Vijayam" now running at Madras and all over Tamil Nadu.

Indian Farm Films Bag Awards

Two more feathers added to the cap of the Directorate of Extension. The Golden Bar and Silver Bar, the first and second prizes in the 9th Agricultural Film Festival in West Berlin, have been bagged by the two films produced by the Directorate of Extension, Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with the Agrifap Unit of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

The film 'Broiler-The Table Bird'-won the Golden Bar as the best T. V. film produced by a developing country on one of its problems. 'Induced Breeding' took the Silver Bar among the films on nutrition.

Winning awards for the films is not new to the Directorate or Agrifap. Starting with the 'Land and Water' the triple award winner at Berlin in 1972 there had been success in a row. Then in 1974, all the five films entered in the International competitions were credited with prizes and certificates of merit. The International Competition for Agricultural Films is held every year in Berlin in conjunction with Green Week Festival, which relates to the agricultural production.

"Jwala"

Some young enthusiasts have joined together and have formed an organisation called 'Jwala' (No. 27, Sudullah Street, T. Nagar, Madras-17). Their main object, according to the sponsors is to bring out healthy off-beat films. With a view to raise funds they have planned to make a movie the story entitled "Erandu Pear Vanaththai Parkirargal' written by Jayabharathi. Kamalahasan is stated to have agreed to play the leading role in this. Rajasekaran—Robert, aluminus of the Institute of Film Technology will wield the camera.

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"Ilaya Thalaimurai"

A touching sequence in which the principal of a college hostel rescinds the rules in order to accomodate the warden to get married and reside in the quarters along with his kith and kin was shot at Vauhini Stodios for the fast progressing Yogachitra's Tamil colour "Ilaya Thalaimurai", directed by Krishnan-Panju'. Sivaji Ganesan as hostel warden Sampath, Vanisree as his ladylove Shakunthala and Veeraraghavan as principal participated in this shooting as well as Srikanth, Vijayakumar, Prem Anand, Neelakantan, S. N. Lakshmi and Govindan.

Story and dialogue one by G. K. Dharmaraj. It is slated for release on 15th August.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE

Lost Tradition

On his return home from a speaking tour of the United States, the wellknown Argentine author Jorge Luis Borges said he had found U.S. college students to be extraordinarily ingnorant. They read only what they must to pass exams and spend the rest of the time watching TV or playing baseball and football. He added that the United States had lost the literary tradition that produced such writers as Emerson and Melville.

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Insult

Peitou, the "sex capital of Asia," is a Taiwanese resort that is well known outside the island. It has 63 hotels with 2400 rooms. There are 641 licensed prostitutes and many unlicensed call girls. Recently they staged a strike in protest against insults to their "dignity and self-respect". They did it after the owner of a leading hotel had publicly said that it was the beautiful scenary and not the prostitutes that attracted foreign tourists.

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Flowers And Bow Ties

A number of famous Paris coufuriers took part in a uniform-designing competition recently run by the French army. One of them, Andre Courreges, offered a uniform and a space suit. Another fashion designer, Louis Feraud, proposed that French soldiers wear bow ties and decorate their helmets with flowers.

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LOST

The solitary man was looking anxiously around as if he had lost something. "Are you looking for anything in men's clothing, sir?" asked a polite assistant. "Certainly not," was the reply. "I'm looking for something in women's clothing. I've lost my wife."

Babies For Sale !

In the American 'free industrial society' anything is converted into a salable commodity and sold. You can buy not only automobiles, TV sets, and Houses but even political positions, intelligent and now babies! The commodity mentioned last, according to Associated Presses, is in good demand.

Los Angels Correspondent of the Associated Press Agency writes, that in the growing 'black market' children cost 5 thousand dollars and more but a child 'made to order' fetches 50 thousand dollars. Healthy white babies have become such a costly commodity that the Government fear that this should not fall into the hands of Mafia group.

We can't say that child-birth has gone down in the USA. More over there are thousands of children who are in need of family care. The birth of unlawful children has reached the record figure of 400 thousands a year. 120 thousand American kids are living in orphanages yearning for love. But these are children with no market value. 'Because', as the news agency pointed out, 'they are not young babies or are not of the colour in demand. The scrupulous wishing to have a son or daughter expect another type: the baby should be white, just born, healthy without any physical or psychological defects of that social surroundings in which the 'extra' was born and it should be nobody's. Now a lot of middlemen who arrange the deal between the sllier and buyer make a good profit.

In one case a mother sold her new born for an automobile. In another case a couple ordered for a baby for 50 thousand dollars. They selected the parents from the photo albums of singlemen and single women.

Richard Moss the procurator of the city of Los Angels, when asked about this replied. 'We know about all these things. But there is no law to prohibit the sales of children. The main thing is you can't get any evidence. The parties interested in the deal will not open their mouths except the child which is too small to say anything"

Naturally in a society where everything is for sale nothing can be said.

Printed and Published for the Free India Private Ltd., by G. Rangarajan at the Free India Press, 77, General Patters Road, Mount Road, Madras-600002. Editor: D. Krishnamurthy.